

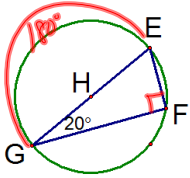
Warmup!

$$m\widehat{AC} = 150^\circ$$

$$m\angle B = 105^\circ$$

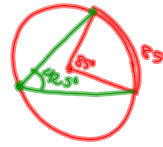
$$180 - 75$$

Also,
complete
the survey
in google
classroom.

 \overline{GE} is the diameter.

$$m\angle E = 70^\circ$$

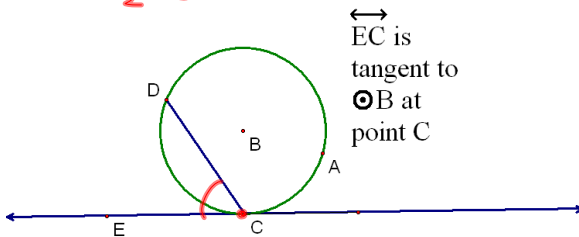
10-5 Apply Other Angle Relationships in Circles



inscribed

Theorem 10.11--If a tangent and a chord intersect at a point on a circle, then the measure of each angle formed is one half the measure of its intercepted arc.

$$m\angle DCE = \frac{1}{2} m\widehat{DC}$$



\leftrightarrow
EC is
tangent to
⊙B at
point C

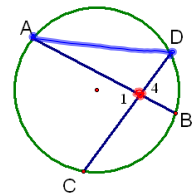
Given: picture

Prove: $m\angle 4 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AC} + m\widehat{DB})$

$$m\angle 4 = m\angle A + m\angle D$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m\widehat{DB} + \frac{1}{2} m\widehat{AC}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (m\widehat{DB} + m\widehat{AC})$$

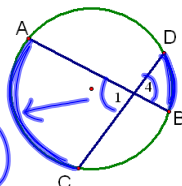


Theorem 10-12--Angles Inside the Circle

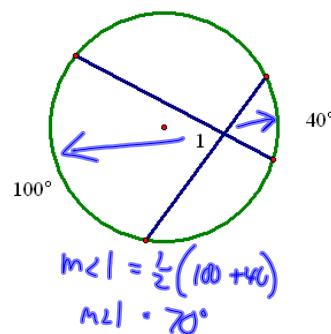
Theorem--The measure of an angle formed on the inside of a circle (by 2 secants or 2 chords) is half the sum of the measures of the intercepted arcs.

$$\text{Inside} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{sum of arcs})$$

$$m\angle 4 = \frac{1}{2} (m\widehat{AC} + m\widehat{DB})$$

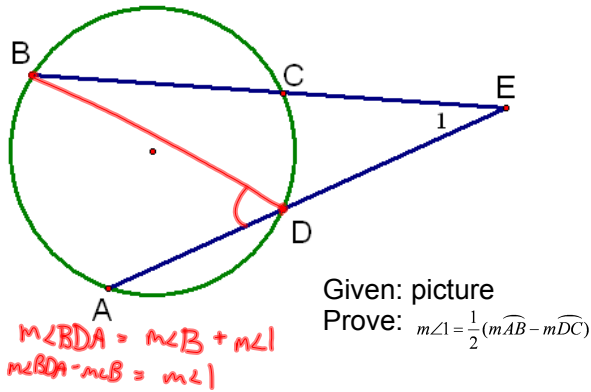


Find the measure of the angle.



$$m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2} (100 + 40)$$

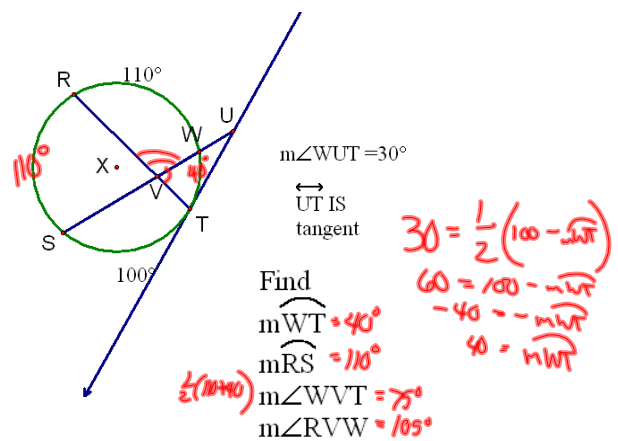
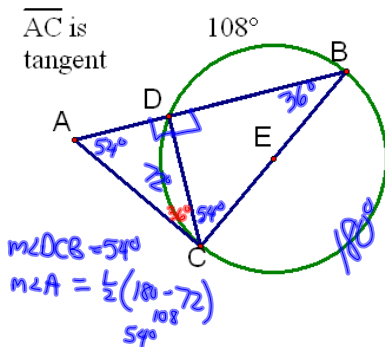
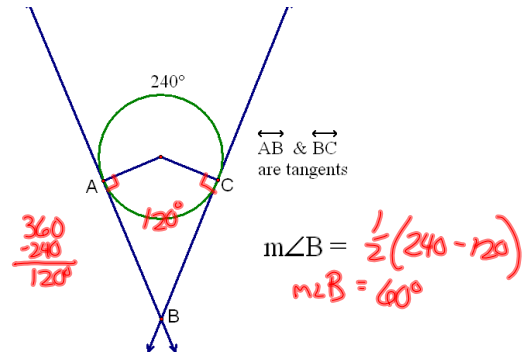
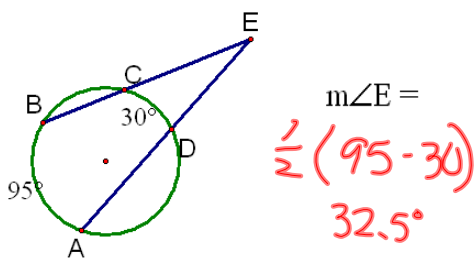
$$m\angle 1 = 70^\circ$$

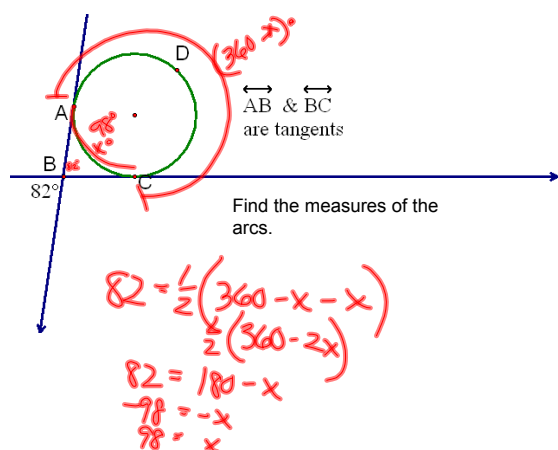


Theorem 10-13--Angles Outside the Circle
Theorem--The measure of an angle formed on the outside of a circle (by 2 secants, 2 tangents, or secant and a tangent) is half the difference of the measures of the intercepted arcs.

Outside = $\frac{1}{2}(\text{difference of arcs})$
 $m\angle 1 = \frac{1}{2}(m\widehat{AB} - m\widehat{DC})$

gsp





HW

p683-685

#s 3-11, 16a, 17,

18, 20, 21

Attachments

10_6_gsp_example.gsp